Ceramium clavulatum Ag. A well developed, not much branched form.[1]

The five species starred above are additions to Dr. Howe's list for Peru. I much regret not being able to learn any more about the collector, nor as to whether any other specimens of her collecting are in existence. The character of these specimens is far above the standard of the ordinary "moss collector." There are two species of *Gigartina*, each represented by a single specimen in full cystocarpic fruit; a single specimen of *Gracilaria*, with both cystocarpic and tetrasporic plants; two specimens of the *Plocamium*, one cystocarpic, the other tetrasporic. Very few collectings average as well as does this, for the scientific usefulness of the specimens.

In conclusion, my thanks are due to Prof. Chrysler for the opportunity to re-examine the specimens; to Dr. Howe for his examination of them and his notes; and to all who have helped me in the search for information as to the collector.

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TWO VARIATIONS OF SILENE ANTIRRHINA.

M. L. Fernald.

Silene antirrhina L., forma **Deaneana**, n. f., internodiis non glutinosis.— Occasional throughout the range of the species. Type: recently cleared land near Winter Pond, Winchester, Massachusetts, June 22, 1913, *Fernald & Long*, no. 9494 (herb. New England Botanical Club).

This form, discussed in some detail by Mr. Walter Deane in Rhodora, xii. 129–131 (1910), is so constant in the colonies where it occurs that it merits some designation; but differing from the typical form of the species only in the absence of the glutinous band found on some of the upper internodes in true *S. antirrhina* and apparently not hav-

[1] In this connection I would note that an authentic specimen of *Ceramium miniatum* Suhr in my possession shows that the Peruvian plant mentioned by Howe, p. 157, is different; Dr. Howe agrees with me as to this, and expects to take up the matter later.

ing a distinct range, the plant is best treated as a form rather than a variety.

In the recognized varieties of *S. antirrhina*,— the typical plant, var. *vaccarifolia* Rydberg, var. *depauperata* Rydberg, var. *laevigata* Engelm. & Gray, and var. *divaricata* Robinson, the capsule and close fruiting calyx are ovoid-campanulate in form and the cauline leaves (except in the short-fruited var. *depauperata*) are lanceolate or oblanceolate. In the arid region of New Mexico and Chihuahua, however, the characteristic development of the species is a plant with linear cauline leaves, subcylindric capsules and fruiting calyces, the latter more strongly nerved than in many forms of the species. This plant merits distinction as

S. ANTIRRHINA, var. **confinis**, n. var., foliis crassis, caulinis linearibus; calycibus fructiferis anguste subcylindricis valde costatis, capsulis subcylindricis 6–8 mm. longis 3.5–4 mm. diametro.— NEW MEXICO: Cobre, August, 1851, *Thurber*, no. 1123; White Mts., alt. 7000 ft., August 5, 1897, *Wooton*, no. 286 (transitional). CHIHUAHUA: near St. Diego, alt. 6000 ft., May 15, 1891, *Hartman*, no. 684 (TYPE in Gray Herb.).

GRAY HERBARIUM.

MIBORA MINIMA (L.) DESV. AT PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS.— Among some specimens sent to the Gray Herbarium for determination by Mr. Benj. M. Watson of Plymouth, Massachusetts, were two tufts of a small grass, which Mr. Watson in his letter of April 12th states were growing wild in his nursery and had been in bloom for several weeks. They proved to be *Mibora minima* (L). Desv. a genus and species not previously reported from North America, to the best of my knowledge. It is a native of Europe — Great Britain south to northern Italy and Greece and also of northern Africa. Its generic position in the Manual would be directly after *Alopecurus*.

MIBORA Adans. Fam **2**: 495 (1763).

MIBORA MINIMA (L.) Desv. Obs. Pl. Ang. 45 (1818): Desv. Fl. Anj. 46 (1827). *M. verna* Beauv. Agrost. 30, 148, 167; Atlas 7, t. 8, f. 4 (1812). A small tufted annual 3 to 8 cm. high with short, narrow leaves clustered at the base; the sheaths very thin. Spikelets small, purplish, almost sessile, in a simple, slender spike about 10 to 15 mm. long.— F. TRACY HUBBARD, Cambridge, Massachusetts.